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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is stated that evidence of a startling character in reference to Senator Pomeroy will be produced before a committee of the Kansas Legislature, now investigating the charges of corruption against the Kansas Congressional delegation.

Judge Lewis Collins, of Maysville, Ky., a prominent citizen and author, died at Lexington, Saturday night.

Haytien advices state that various revolutionists have expressed the determination to crush out the Salnave party, and in the principal towns of the south the shooting of Salnavists is going on at quite a brisk rate. At Jeremie a large number of them have been disposed of in this summary way, and at Cayes there are no fewer than forty-six in prison, most of whom, if not all, will certainly be shot. In Port au Prince also plenty of work has been cut out for the military tribunals.

On Saturday last Mrs. Colby, wife of the scoundrel who eloped with Miss Johnson, received a dispatch from Chicago signed by Horace Cooke saying: "I have left for parts unknown, and you will see me again."

Two hundred Swedes are now on their way from the North of Sweden, to the center of Mississippi, where they will people a plantation and engage in the industrial enterprises of Mr. Berglund, a Swede, who pays the cost of their journey.

The employees of the Philadelphia navy yard about to be discharged have sent a petition to Congress, asking leave to continue work and allow the wages to accumulate until the passage of an appropriation bill.

The Tennessee Legislature have enacted a severe law for punishing masked marauders.

Fitz Gibbon, a brakeman on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, was knocked off a train at Broad street tunnel, Nashville, last evening, and killed.

Jane Elliott, colored, was found dead in the suburbs of Nashville yesterday, having ruptured a blood vessel.

A fire in Madison, Wisconsin, Sunday morning, destroyed $30,000 worth of property, wholly covered by insurance.

General E. S. Salomon, late county clerk of Cook county, Illinois, and the newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, has been arrested and taken to Springfield upon an order from the Supreme Court of the State, for contempt in not obeying the instruction of the State Auditor to extend the taxes of Cook county as equalized by the State Board of equalization.

Sunday morning a fire occurred in Galesburg, Illinois, occasioning a loss of $12,000; fully insured.

The steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Louisiana House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution of impeachment against Auditor Lynch.

The Consolidated Bank of Louisiana at New Orleans was robbed Sunday night of nearly $50,000.

A peremptory mandamus has been issued in the Fifth District Court at New Orleans, requiring the State Treasurer and Auditor to receive only Treasury notes, and, if necessary, &c., and ordering a sufficient sum to be set aside to pay the constitutional officers of the State.

The first train through to Pine Plains reached that place over the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, from Hillsdale, Monday.

An attempt was made to rob the National Bank at Coxsackie, N. Y., Sunday morning, but failed.

A large steam boiler connected with the building occupied by J. Mollanshee and others, in Worcester, Mass., exploded yesterday. The building was badly destroyed, but no lives were lost.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The New County Bill Passed in the Senate—The Metropolitan Police Bill for Philadelphia Passed Second Reading—Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 31, 1870.

THE SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Bigham—Fixing the pay of borough and township auditors and supervisors in Beaver and Washington counties, fixing the same at two dollars per day.

Mr. Thomas—Relative to distribution of the estates of intestates.

Mr. Connell—Providing for incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

The New County Bill.

The bill erecting a new county to be called Petroleum, out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren, came up on final passage. Mr. Allen moved an amendment striking out Crawford. Lost—yeas, 12, nays, 17.

Mr. Allen spoke vehemently against the bill, alleging coalition, bargain and sale between Lowry and the Democrats.

Mr. Lowry answered in a lengthy speech, denying a bargain with the Democracy. He could not see why he should be so much maligned upon him because he voted for Irwin.

Mr. Buckalew denied any bargain or party obligation of the Democracy on this question.

The bill passed finally—yeas sixteen; nays thirteen, nine Democrats voting aye, and Republicans generally voting no.

Mr. Connell called up the Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill, which passed second reading under the operation of the previous question, yeas 14; nays 12; Lowry being the only Republican voting no.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Humphreys—Authorizing the School Directors of Reserve township to borrow money.

Mr. Kerr—Authorizing the School Directors of Beaver borough to borrow money.

Also, creating two additional notaries public for Allegheny county.

Mr. Longenecker—Incorporating the Juniata and Potomac Railroad Company.

Mr. Adair—Repealing act of 1844, authorizing county Commissioners to assess and collect taxes on all salaries held under the constitution or corporations.

Mr. Carlin—Providing that manufacturers and mechanics selling goods other than their own manufacture, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be classed among those paying an annual tax and license.

Mr. Webb—Providing there shall be no recovery for adulterated milk sold.

MANSFIELD, O.

The Thornton-Cameron Shooting Affray —Lee Kicked to Death by a Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., January 31, 1870.

The preliminary examination, before the Mayor, of L. A. Thornton, who shot Cameron, in a fracas at the depot, on Wednesday last, was closed to-day. Thornton was bound over, and his bail fixed at three thousand dollars. The case has excited great attention, the Court House having been crowded during the trial. Cameron is still lying in a critical condition.

A little son of George Gordon, residing six miles southeast of Ada, Ohio, was kicked to death by a horse yesterday afternoon.

The Cardiff Giant has been on exhibition here for the past few days. It didn't draw much.

A heavy snow storm is now prevailing.

LOUISVILLE.

Arrest of a Murderer—Man Killed by a Railroad Train—New Coal Fields—Completion of the Ohio River Bridge.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Doctor George F. Collins, a noted desperado, was arrested to-day and sent to Bullitt county, for seriously shooting a farmer named Pliny Bishop, three miles from Mount Washington. Collins had gone to Bishop's residence, threatening to kill him, was unable to pay, whereupon Collins shot him.

John Mahony, a railroad laborer, was literally cut to pieces by a train passing over him, at Campbellsburg, Ky.

R. Shryock, President of the St. Louis Board of Trade, and others, have just returned from Muhlenburg and Butler counties, Kentucky, where three thousand acres of coal land was purchased. The coal is pronounced almost unbeatable, of most superior quality, free from sulphur and phosphorus. A company, with a capital of $300,000, will be immediately organized to work the mines.

The last span of the Ohio river bridge was completed this afternoon. The length of the bridge, exclusive of approaches, is one mile. It has two main spans, one of three hundred and seventy feet, and the other of four hundred and three feet over the canal. The time occupied in its construction was two years and six months. It will be ready for the passage of trains in three or four days.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Fire in Bellaire—Woman Injured by a Railway Train—The Street Railway.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 31.—A fire in Bellaire Sunday morning destroyed three buildings, one occupied by a harness dealer, another as a barber shop, and the third as a dwelling. Nothing was saved.

The Steubenville accommodation Saturday afternoon ran into a woman crossing the bridge near West Wheeling, throwing her down an embankment twenty feet. She was severely injured, though no bones broken.

The report of the Street Railway Company of this city shows a profit of $1,500 over expenses during the year just closed.

Jenkins & Bro.'s Teas in Papers.

The great demand for these teas is quite unexpected. Our people have long desired some means of getting good teas at reasonable prices. The retail price is on all papers, with description of the teas. Liberal discount to dealers. See their advertisement on this page. †

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1870. NO. 119.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Conspiracy

The Evidence Against Gen. Butterfield—Gen. Tate, the Haytien Minister—Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Next Census—The Interior Ports of Entry—Supreme Court Decisions of Missouri Cases—The New Steamboat Law—Consideration of Attorney General Hoar's Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1870.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee have about concluded their investigation. The case against Gen. Butterfield was somewhat changed by his evidence, but some members of the committee think it has a bad appearance still, and they are by no means satisfied of his entire innocence. The committee have carefully looked into the evidence taken before the Grand Jury of New York in this conspiracy, and say Fisk and Gould completely fooled that body, which it will be remembered never made a presentment. The full story of Wall street as brought out before the committee is of far more interest and consequence than the flippant vaporings of Fisk indicate, and they do not intend presenting their report till they have had time to carefully sift the evidence.

The Haytien Minister.

The seizure and execution of Salnave has closed the diplomatic career at this point of General Tate, the colored Minister from Hayti, who arrived here two or three months ago. He and his wife had been invited to a grand diplomatic dinner at the White House next Wednesday evening, with other Foreign Ministers. In response they on Saturday sent the following quaintly worded and touching letter to the President:

"General and Madame Tate have the honor to present their respectful compliments to his Excellency, the President of the United States, and Mrs. Grant, and regret to accept their sincere thanks for the invitation which they have received for the evening of to-morrow, and the honor which is thus conferred on them, and highly appreciate the grandeur of the position which they have been invited to the table of the first magistrate of one of the greatest powers in the world, but their present condition in which they have just been placed by the unfortunate political change of the execution in Hayti of the Chief whose Government they here represent, renders it impossible for them to accept your kind invitation. They will always retain in their hearts a high sense of your courtesy, which will be shared by all the friends of humanity, and all the defenders of liberty and right among men, toward the great President, this glorious chieftain, standing alone in history, who has nobly dedicated the influence and the powerful hand to the most humble and the poor and oppressed, and to the cause of true the grand interest of humanity, brotherhood and civilization."

Census Superintendency.

The nomination of General Walker as Superintendent of the Census was quite a surprise to various gentlemen, who have been intriguing and pipe-laying for months past for this position. The General did good service in the field during the war, he then became one of the editorial staff on the Springfield *Republican*, and was made chief of the statistical bureau in the Treasury Department, soon after Grant came into office. He was of great service to the House Census Committee during their investigations, and his appointment to the position is looked upon with favor by the Congressmen who have most interested themselves in the taking of the next census. Some persons are also urging the appointment of Gen. Walker's son, who is a lawyer, and say that Secretary of the Interior had the appointment of the Superintendent, and that the President has nothing to do with the matter, and General Walker's name. The probabilities, however, are that the President and Secretary Cox understand each other.

Ports of Entry.

Mr. Finkleberg, of Missouri, of the House Sub-Committee of the Committee on Commerce, has received from the Treasury Department the opinion of the Attorney General of Customs upon the bill making St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati ports of entry. The Treasury Department objects to the bill, because it takes no account of the employees of the service long standing, and would tangle the present system of collection greatly, because frauds could be easily perpetrated under the bill, and because leakage or shrinkage during the ocean trip would not be calculated. The Commissioner, after stating that he considers the bill objectionable, says the bill to be to allow merchandise to pass from the sea coast to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati without inspection or appraisement, and to allow the goods to be sold in the business of these cities as to importation of foreign merchandise is of sufficient magnitude to justify the proposed sweeping changes in the customs laws. The Commissioner then refers to the business of St. Louis, which, he says, far exceeds that of Chicago or Cincinnati in amount received under transportation in bond. He then proceeds to state that of the whole amount received there, one quarter is spirits and wines, which are excluded from the provisions of the bill; another large portion is pig iron in bulk, also excluded; that no dry goods were received under bond, and that another large portion is sugar and earthenware received by river, and hence could not come under the provisions of law as the bill provides. Besides these articles, the whole amount covered by the bill is very small and comparatively insignificant.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court to-day decided two important Missouri cases. On the question of reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri (during the term of Frank Blair) to take the test oath prescribed by the Constitution of that State, the court was equally divided, and thus the lower Court was sustained. Justices Chase, Swayne, Davis and Miller voted to impose the oath, while Justices Nelson, Clifford, Grier and Field opposed it. In the second case which was that of Steiffer, who sued a United States officer for tearing down a building belonging to him in 1867, because it obstructed the range of the guns at the arsenal. The Court, by unanimous opinion sustained the lower Court, which held that the military officer was protected in such destruction of property by the laws of Congress.

The Event Celebrated.

Governor Fletcher, Senator Drake and nearly all the Missouri delegation in the House, and leading citizens of that State in town, met to-night at the rooms of Representative Dyer to have a quiet celebration of this action of the Supreme Court.

New Steamboat Law.

The full Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats has nearly completed its recommendations for a new bill regulating steamer craft on inland waters. One of the most important changes is a section providing that captains and mates shall appear before the stand, endeavoring to settle the case by excluding individual fraudulent votes.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.

The following appointments of cadets to the United States Naval Academy were made today: At large—George T. Emmons, son of Commodore Emmons, U. S. N.; Henry Jackson Hunt, Jr., son of Byt. Maj. Gen. Hunt, U. S. A.; Wm. Beverly Decatur, son of Capt. Decatur, U. S. N.; Augustus C. Macomb, son of Brig. Gen. Macomb, U. S. A.; Theodore N. Wood, son of Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. N.; Joseph F. Turner, son of Commodore Peter Turner, U. S. N.; J. C. Cauldwell, son of the late Capt. Cauldwell, U. S. Volunteers; Willie G. Clark, son of Col. Clark, U. S. A.; Harrington G. K. McGunnegle, son of the late Lieut. Commander McGunnegle, U. S. N.; Alex. Sharp, Jr., appointed from the District of Columbia.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Superintendent of Census; Wm. S. Wood, United States Attorney for Nevada.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue office shows that the product of distilled spirits for the five months July to November, 1869, exceeds that of same time previous year by 10,757,627 gallons. The number of gallons in bond December 31st, 1869, 24,

Wm. M. Spencer has been restored as Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of Kentucky, and the President notified him to-day of the same, consequently Mr. Mulholland retires.

A large number of commissions for Assistant Assessors are now being issued, for the purpose of making the annual assessments.

CONGRESS.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Bill to Admit Mississippi to Representation—The Currency Bill, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1870.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the draft of a bill for the organization of the marine hospital service; also, the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. RAMSEY reported favorably the House bill abolishing the Sunbury Land Office.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold any moneys due from the United States to a defaulting State on any account whatever.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to abolish the office of Surveyor of Customs. It provides that the powers, duties and fees shall hereafter be performed by the Collector of Customs, and that the salaries of such officers and fines shall be paid into the United States treasury. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio relative to the fifteenth Amendment. He explained that a former legislature, which had ratified the fifteenth amendment, but upon an appeal to the people a Republican majority had been secured, and they gave affirmative action which was also necessary consequence. The above communication was ordered printed.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Attorney-General to communicate to the Senate copies of any communication sent by him to any of the United States Marshals or District Attorneys passed at the last act relative to the admission of Georgia, and to communicate to the Senate his views generally any opinion given by him touching the eligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges, for information concerning the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Mississippi, and in regard to other affairs there.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads, reported back, with amendments, the bill to establish a postal telegraph system, and the substitute for the Postal Telegraph Company. The company is required to give the use of its lines to all cities and villages where telegraph stations are now maintained, for the transmission of messages for the public use, when they have a population of 5,000 inhabitants. The person performing the duties of the Superintendent of Telegraphs shall be styled the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and shall appoint a clerk and an operator, with the approval of the Postmaster General. The Company may purchase any cables, &c., that the United States may be offered to it prior to January 1st, 1871.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend, to provide for the admission of Mississippi. It imposes the same conditions as those imposed on Texas, except that members of the Legislature are not required to take any oath. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate then took up the Currency bill. Upon the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, the pending amendments of Messrs. Morton and Sumner were withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN, as submitted from the Finance Committee, an amendment, which, after discussion and debate, is as follows: That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, the banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may freight their circulation into that State, and said bank shall not be deducted from the amount of the new issue provided for in this act.

Mr. MORTON said if the State of Minnesota was to be allowed three more banks, then additional faculties should be given to the citizens of that State, who now have no way of getting to take them, instead of authorizing the transfer thereof to banks of other States.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment objectionable because of the uncertainty and confusion it would create, in addition to that, apportioning the present additional volume of circulation among the States now deficient, any bank might be organized in any State to increase the circulation, but no provision was made in regard to withdrawal of this excess to be allowed.

The Senate then adopted the amendment, yeas 43, nays 12.

The former amendment of Mr. MORTON, to fix the additional amount of circulation at $52,000,000, was then renewed.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend so as to authorize an issue of $100,000,000, while providing any portion of the present circulation by substituting for it new legal tenders. If banks were not started under this proposition, no greenbacks would be withdrawn; but if banks were started, then an amount of greenbacks under lock for each and new circulation would have to be withdrawn. In other words, he said if this entire $100,000,000 was taken, we would be bringing ourselves nearer to specie payment than we are to-day, a reduction of the legal tender being made in the present circulation. In the meantime the present volume of greenbacks is not changed in the slightest degree. In reply to Mr. Sumner he said the amendment was substantially similar to the bill brought in, and was carefully calculated to equalize the amount of circulation of the National Banks. He favored the provision to authorize banks upon a gold basis.

During further discussion, Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment of Mr. Chandler, because he felt satisfied that it would be used to tender notes that bear no interest into an interest-bearing debt. He accepted the issue at the present session. He desired to relieve the present wants of the West and South, leaving the question of funding the greenbacks for future consideration.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate to give the country an indication of its financial policy by instructing the present measure in the manner proposed by his amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Chandler was then rejected without a count.

Mr. CAMERON remarked that the only remedy, in his opinion, for our difficulties was to be found in the resumption of specie payment. He said that the people would be among the first to make banking, like all other kinds of business, free to all.

An understanding having been effected that a vote would be taken on the bill Tuesday at four o'clock, the Senate at four o'clock went into executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the large number of bills introduced were the following:

To remove all political disabilities.

To admit Mississippi to representation in Congress.

To divide Ohio into three judicial districts.

To abolish the Department of Agriculture.

To provide for the redemption of not exceeding $50,000,000 of United States bonds, and issuing therefor an equivalent amount of fractional bearing interest.

Fixing the pay of Senators and Representatives at $5,000 per year, and reducing mileage to ten cents per mile from the 4th of March, 1870.

Extending till the 1st of December, 1872, the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution directing the Special Committee of seven, appointed to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing throughout the United States, and authorizing it to send for persons. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. MCNEELY offered a resolution declaring that the National debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract, and that 5-20s are payable in greenbacks, and condemning the policy of the Administration in redeeming bonds at a high rate of premium, while it has the clear right to redeem them at par.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution on the table, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House. The motion was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 57.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution calling for the collected and uncollected amount of tax collected for 1869 on liquors and tobacco in each Congressional District; also, the aggregate amount of fees received at the several Internal Revenue District. Adopted.

Mr. BOYER offered a resolution to invite the National Labor Union, in session at Washington, to send a delegation to deliver to each of the members in the bail of the House of Representatives some evening this week, on the principles and objects of the National Labor Union. Adopted.

Mr. FITCH offered a resolution to grant belligerent rights to the Republic of Cuba. He moved its reference to a Select Committee of seven.

Mr. BANKS moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inform the House as to the practicability of providing a more economical and efficient method of publishing the transactions of the Patent office. Adopted.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a clause repealing the unjust and burdensome tariff on coal.

Mr. DAWES objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended.

Richard Soyer, member elect from the First Congressional district of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that Lewis McKenzie, member elect from Virginia, be sworn in without prejudice to the claims of the contestant. The resolution was agreed to, and McKenzie accordingly sworn in.

Mr. URSON moved to suspend the rules so as to offer a resolution making the heads of departments to state whether the estimates of their respective departments for the year ending June 30, 1871, exceed the estimates or appropriation for 1870, and if so, to state the reasons for such increase. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill authorizing the transfer of certain appropriations in the Navy Department to the Bureau of Construction. Referred.

Mr. WITCHER presented a joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, opposing the reduction of the duty on foreign coal. Referred.

Adjourned.

To Strengthen the Stomach.

And give it tone, use C. F. Gallon's Dyspepsia Remedy. †

THE PEABODY OBSEQUIES.

The Removal of the Remains from the Monarch—Speeches of Captain Commerell and Governor Chamberlain.

The telegraph gave a brief account of the ceremonies at Portland, Maine, attending the removal of Mr. Peabody's remains from the British vessel to the City Hall, where they will remain in state until their removal to the last resting place in Massachusetts. The ceremonies on board the Monarch on Saturday morning were brief. At the appointed hour the coffin was taken from the chapel, escorted by the officers of the ship and the chaplain, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul," and piped over the side, in due nautical form. At eleven o'clock the Monarch fired one gun as a signal that the remains were disembarked, which was followed by minute guns from the rest of the fleet, Fort Preble, and the arsenal. At 11:15 Admiral Farragut's flag steamer Leyden, with the remains on board, guarded by the officers of the Monarch, two companies of marines, and the band of the Monarch, passed the steamer Iris, which, with the band of the Fifth United States artillery on board playing a dirge, came from behind the Monarch, steamed slowly up through the double line of boats, and proceeded slowly up the harbor, followed by two lines of boats, filled with men seated, with oars apeak, and the steamer Cohasset, with Admiral Farragut on board, bringing up the rear. Gov. Chamberlain with his staff, and the Legislature of Maine, and the military received the remains at the Atlantic wharf. The body was taken from under the canopy which had been erected in the stern of the Leyden, and borne by ten sturdy English seamen up the pier, past the lines of soldiers, the band of the Monarch playing a dirge, and followed by the family of the deceased, the Peabody Committee, Captain Commerell and his officers, Admiral Farragut and staff, to where Governor Chamberlain awaited it.

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN COMMERELL.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN: The venerated remains of the great and good man now before us were placed in my charge by Mr. Motley, the Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, to be conveyed from the country I may almost say of his adoption to that land which gave him birth. Conveyed by the United States ship-of-war Plymouth, Captain Macomb, and accompanied by his near relative, Mr. George Peabody Russell, we have arrived at the city of Portland, in the State of Maine, where every possible attention and honor have been made to receive it. The noble vessel in which I have the honor to command for this honorable service, I have the right to believe, from the name she bears, I have received orders from the Admiralty to place myself, power, the respect and admiration in which this great man is held by the people of Great Britain and her most gracious sovereign Queen Victoria and by the people of the United Kingdom. This task has been rendered doubly easy to me by the knowledge the citizens of the United States already possess of the generous feelings on a former occasion of our beloved Queen Victoria, and the people of Great Britain America has testified to the appreciation of what was in the substantial form of a donation of great distinction and renown—Admiral Farragut—in command of a squadron of such characteristics as the United States Government, it gives me, indeed, great pleasure to feel that one of great worth and fame was entrusted to me—her first errand—not of destruction and death, but of peace and good will.

Governor Chamberlain, I give your hands, as Governor of the State of Maine, I now deliver my sacred trust; I do confide to your hands as this great and good man must pass from us, you commit or deprive of his memory, his name, his fame, his widow and orphan, on both sides of the Atlantic, both North and South, will be in confidence in less the name of George Peabody.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

CAPTAIN COMMERELL: I receive your hands, as the care and custody of the State of Maine the sacred trust so honorably confided to you, and now so faithfully and nobly fulfilled. With mournful pleasure I receive the remains of this great man, whose memory two nations meet to mingle their tears over the bier of the benefactor of mankind. It is befitting that I should express the deep sense of the State of Maine in thus recognizing the courtesy, rising to the height of honor and tenderness, with which it has been borne by you and the brave officers and men of the noble ship of war which bears Britain, to restore to his native land this precious dust.

England honored this man while he lived; when he deceased, she laid him with kings. Over the Atlantic, in the person of Mr. Motley in the charge of officers known and honored in both countries, he was received by the great American ship whose name reminds us at once of the tie that binds us to the old home and the new. Sir, I thank you for this action. You are met here by the chief officers of the American navy, whose credentials the world admires. You are received by this vast concourse of people, who appreciate all this honor, and join with full confidence in the august ceremonials. I thank you, Captain, for your generous courtesy to the people of the almost royal state in which you have, long ere the present day, ruled the American. We have seen how England sent him, even as our Saxon fathers of old sent their dead to the shores from which they came, in freighted with costliest treasure, launched out upon the deep with all the honors of the land. You will return without him, but not void, for you have received the assurance of a gratitude which cannot fail. You will return from a mightier victory than your guns in their greatest victory shall ever be. You will bear a nation's gratitude, reverence and love.

The coffin was then placed in the funeral car, which was draped with black broadcloth and velvet, and the procession moved under the canopy surmounted by an American eagle, and drawn by six black horses with sable plumes, attended by a guard of honor of marines, while the band played a dirge. The procession entered City Hall at 12 M., and the cortedy drew up in line and reversed arms. The British marines marched up to the entrance, drew up in line with the guard of honor, reversed and grounded arms.

The coffin and remains were drawn up at the entrance to receive the body. The coffin was then borne through the corridor through the open ranks of the city government, followed by the pall-bearers, the mourners, Mayor Pullman, Governor Chamberlain and staff, Commerell and the British officers, the Legislature, and the officers of the United States naval officers. The procession moved to the City Hall, where the remains were placed upon the catafalque, which was surrounded by the guard of honor. The pall-bearers were placed, and Captain Commerell, having in charge the Royal Hospital Fair on behalf of Admiral Farragut, retired.

HARMONY GROVE—THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

Harmony Grove, the resting place awaiting the remains of Mr. Peabody in Danvers, embraces partly in Salem and partly in the town of Peabody, lately South Danvers, where the life-since grown famous, humbly enough. The house in which his business life began, in the capacity of a grocer's lad, is still standing, with a small shop front, and a high window is often pointed out in the narrow attic which was his bed room. Sixty-five years ago, while he looked out of that window, a thick walnut growth overspread the site of the present cemetery, and the tall trees which now overshadow it, by noisy boys, but for the rest of the week were left to the squirrels. Hardly a trace now remains of the natural beauties of the scene; but its bare outline, instead, and a hundred acres have been enclosed, adorned with shade trees and flowering shrubs, laid out in lots and covered with avenues. Only a single clump of old trees remain outside of the cemetery, on an eminence, to which the public are not excluded. The Peabody entrance is through a simple but massive arch of rubble work, surmounted with Woodline, which runs considerably in the wind. Passing down the main avenue for about a hundred rods, you come to the Peabody lot, which is situated towards the west, and is washed at the foot of the slope by the Notting Hill pond, flowing through South River. Eastward the ground rises, becoming very irregular and broken, and northward, however, where the hillside rises abruptly to a ravine, from which there is a wide view of the sea and land. The Peabody lot lies on the side of this hill and faces southwesterly, toward the ravine. The grave is about a mile out of stone ten or twelve feet high and thirty feet long. The slab is of granite, and is known feet from the front, but the hill is hollowed out, so that the level surface of the lots is about thirty feet square. A gravel walk gives access to the lot. In the center stands a large monument of granite. The base is ten feet long, two feet high, and four feet wide. Upon this, near each end, stand two blocks of granite a foot high, supporting a square slab eight feet long, three feet wide, and three feet high, suggesting, and intended to resemble a coffin. The base exhibits three panels inlaid with bronze tablets. The first panel is blank; the other two bear these inscriptions:

Thomas Peabody, died 1811, aged 46.
Judith Peabody, his wife, died 1815, aged 70.
David Peabody, died July, 1841, aged 31.
Abigail S. Peabody, died Feb., 1851, aged 3.

Beneath this spot the body, which has been borne with so much pomp and circumstance across the sea, will rest silently with kindred dust. To the left stands fair Salem; in front the river rises and falls with the pulsations of the ocean; on the right the sun lies warm on the home of his boyhood.

"In this bed he seeks in truth
As if the quiet bones were blest
Among familiar names to rest,
And in the places of his youth.

THE FUNERAL AT PEABODY, MASS.

PEABODY, MASS., January 31.—The funeral of George Peabody is officially announced to take place here on Tuesday, February 1st, in the South Church, and the arrival of the funeral train to-morrow the remains will be escorted to the Peabody Institute from the railroad depot by the Lafayette Guards, the Salem Light and Sutton Guards of this town, the latter furnishing the guard of honor. While the remains lay in state, the doors of the Institute will be open daily to visitors from the 2d to the 7th of February inclusive, Sunday excepted.

MEXICO.

CUBA.

Another Story About the Battle of Guaimaro—Which Are We to Believe?

NEW YORK, January 31.—The Spanish Consul has received the following official telegram:

HAVANA, January 29.—Gen. Valdis attacked and captured the entrenched camp of the insurgent leaders, with only 1,200 troops. He remained there seventy days, destroying all the fortifications which they had built in the mountains. A fifty days' siege, during which he played a dirge. The procession entered City Hall at 12 M., the cavalry drew up in line and reversed arms. The British marines marched up to the entrance, drew up in line with the guard of honor, reversed and grounded arms.

The coffin was then placed in the funeral car, which was draped with black broadcloth and velvet, and the procession moved under the canopy surmounted by an American eagle, and drawn by six black horses with sable plumes, attended by a guard of honor of marines, while the band played a dirge. The procession entered City Hall at 12 M., the cavalry drew up in line and reversed arms. The British marines marched up to the entrance, drew up in line with the guard of honor, reversed and grounded arms.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope Visits the American College—His Opinion of the United States—A New Darien Canal Project—France Proposes to Abolish All Monopolies in Telegraphic Cables—Animated Personal Debate in the Spanish Cortes—And a Chance for a Duel between Figueras and Prim—The Pope Refuses to Receive a Protest Against the Dogma of Infallibility—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Recommends the Suspension of Habeas Corpus—Prussia Offers Pardon to the Hanoverian Refugees.

The Pope at the American College

ROME, January 31.—The Pope yesterday visited the American College, where he assisted at mass and delivered a sermon. He afterwards took breakfast with the students and a number of American visitors, including several ladies. The Holy Father expressed his gratification at the progress of the Church in America. He declared that the republic of the United States was a republic of intelligence and virtue. He added that the condemnation of the Church was applied only to theorists of infidel revolutionists, who were as dangerous in the United States as in Europe.

Another Darien Canal Project.

PARIS, January 30.—The organization of the new company for the canalization of the Isthmus of Darien was completed last evening. The capital was all subscribed by four French bankers, and a dozen American capitalists are at the head of it. Such are the powerful combinations existing that a concession from the Isthmus Government will be secured. The company wait the report of the New York exploring expedition for a check.

Chance for a Duel.

MADRID, January 31.—An exciting discussion occurred in the Constituent Cortes on Saturday, between Figueras, one of the chief leaders of the Republicans, and General Prim. The former defended the Republican insurrection, and asserted that it was a deliberate act of the people, and not the individual right, which had been violated by the Government. He further asserted that those so-called insurgents who had been killed by Government troops, were simply assassinated. General Prim demanded the retraction of offensive words. Figueras refused to retract. The general surprise was created by the threats to fight a duel.

**Military Review Post

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

It is highly proper in the Harrisburg *Patriot* to become extremely indignant because the COMMERCIAL intimated that the *Record* job was a fixed up thing between it and BERGNER. We must say that it acted its part well, and that the abuse showered on us was fully up to the measure of the requirement that appearance should be maintained. BERGNER bottles the tears of his Democratic confrère, and parades them for a second sight, and so the COMMERCIAL catches it most severely for having spoiled the game of that most virtuous citizen—BERGNER!

Who of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature will "take indemnity for the past and security for the future" by bringing in a bill abolishing the fees of county officers and substituting salaries? Senator CONNELL'S bill introducing this reform into the Philadelphia offices is understood to wear the aspect of a party measure, and the Allegheny Senators and members will doubtless vote for it. But how can they and refuse to apply the principle at home? The question is, who will take the lead, and thereby appropriate to himself the overwhelming public sentiment in favor of such measures among the masses of the people?

MR. QUAY is great on "exposures." Since the defeat of the Treasury Ring he has devoted his paper to the business. Thus far it cannot be said that he has done much more by putting himself forward as the first friend of Mr. MACKEY than expose that gentleman to some things which one would naturally suppose he would prefer to avoid. Viewed in the light of the surroundings, personal and general, the course of Mr. QUAY goes far to establish his insanity, or a secret wish to bring upon the head of Mr. MACKEY new troubles. Does the Treasurer's lieutenant wish to have tried out to the bitter end the question whether or not the office yields that officer only $1,700 a year?

THE "organ" of the VANDERBILT Railway Combination yesterday contained another assault on the Beaver canal enlargement. The agent of the would-be Railway King, now in Harrisburg, is reported to have said that if he could produce opposition to the enterprise in Pittsburgh, there would be a chance of defeating it in the Legislature. In securing the services of the "organ" he has met with a certain degree of success; but whether the hoped-for result will follow remains to be seen. In undertaking the VANDERBILT contract the "organ" probably thinks there is more in it than can come from proving faithful to the interests of the section in which it is published. Perhaps it judges correctly.

We shall call in our duty to their constituency were we to refrain from settling the accounts of Dauphin county in the Legislature. Our senator, Mr. MUMMA, is so attentive and well known as an able man that it would perhaps be superfluous on our part to say anything in commendation of him. Nevertheless, we must remark that he has, thus early in the session, distinguished himself as an able debater, qualified to enter the arena of discussion with the ablest of the Senate. His effort on the Homestead bill will stamp his mark as a debater and legislator of the highest order. We have reason to be proud of the men who this year represent the interests of Dauphin county in the Legislature.—*Bergner's Telegraph.*

It is to be presumed that it is commendation worthily bestowed. But it should be remembered that "the Representatives of Dauphin county in the Legislature" voted for BERGNER'S *Record* job. A considerable number of gentlemen of equal worth are supposed to have seats in the Legislature; but most of them voted against the job, therefore BERGNER don't think so well of them!

A RURAL contemporary makes inquiry concerning the QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel suit, and wants to know when it will "come off." To the best of our belief, we can answer that it will "come off" when it shall have been judicially settled whether Sections 70, 71 and 72 of the criminal code of Pennsylvania, have, since the present State Treasurer came into office, been violated. For the benefit of those who do not have the code at hand, we will say that it provides:

"That if any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any city, borough, county, or township shall loan out, either with or without interest, any money or securities entrusted to his keeping or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 and undergo imprisonment not exceeding five years. For depositing money entrusted to him in any bank, with any individual or association of individuals, by which such officer is to derive any profit, gain or advantage for such deposit, the penalty is $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person aiding, abetting, advising, or being a party to such loan is made liable on conviction, to imprisonment at solitary labor not exceeding five years.

THE fate of the bill abolishing the franking privilege is doubtful in the Senate, and immediate action is not looked for on it. General WILSON, of Massachusetts, came out the other day with a hearty approval of the idea, and added a wholesome growl at the nuisance of office seekers. We quote:

I want to get rid of this franking privilege. Instead of it's being a privilege it is a bother to me. It has cost all of five dollars where we have been benefited one dollar. I do not think I am alone. The amount of labor and toil that it imposes upon us is almost insupportable, and especially for us who are not used to it, during the war. I know members here that frank for others, having clerks stationed in the room or near this place thirty or forty thousand letters for a regiment, imposing enormous labor. I propose labor on us now, and therefore I want to be rid of it, and then I want another thing done. I want the bill introduced by the senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) relative to recommendations to office passed; and when both these reforms are accomplished, I think there is some probability that we shall be in a position to attend to our proper business here. The truth about it is that there is too much like the seats in a hotel occupied by the waiters. When the bell rings they go. We are called up on in the same manner to do drudgery for the people of the country, and there we are daily reminded about it. I want to get rid of this kind of drudgery, that we may attend to our proper business here for a few months, at any rate, before we go out.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* calls upon the Legislature to make a close investigation of GEORGE BERGNER'S bills for stationery, as there is something very "suspicious" in the manner in which the charges under that head are distributed through the Auditor General's report. The *Telegraph* says:

"In the account of the expenses for 1869 the first item in the reports of the Senate, as well as the House, embraces pay of members, 'including mileage and stationery,' and yet at a later portion of the reports returns are made of the pay of members, 'mileage and for stationery, etc., furnished the Senate, $2,881 43.' And of another to 'George Bergner, for stationery furnished the House of Representatives, $5,218 65,' sundry other sops to this monster of greed were duly set down in accordance with law, which, however, is universally contemned, and the perpetrators of the Harrisburg Plunder Ring are fully aware that it should be efficiently examined, and all future transactions with Bergner should be under the most stringent contracts.

The Retrenchment and Reform Committee will do the State a great service if they at once enter upon an investigation of these stationery charges. They might also extend their examination into the extravagant charges for advertising in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* as compared with similar charges in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers.

CITY COUNCILS.

City Councils held a stated session yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business. The principal matter was the passage of the Appropriation ordinance for 1870, fixing the amounts to be drawn upon during the year by the several departments of the city government, and levying a tax to provide sufficient revenue. The ordinance is given in full in the report. An effort was made in Select Council, where the ordinance was first introduced, to cut down some of the items; but this failed, and the bill, as reported by the Finance Committee, was agreed to. In Common Council an attempt was made to amend the bill, but the President decided that the only motion in order was a motion to concur, and this was agreed to on a call of the yeas and nays—twenty-three voting against concurrence. The act of Assembly requires the ordinance to be passed on the last Monday in January, and as the Finance Committee who prepared the bill, did not make known the result of their action until the Councils met, very little time was given the members outside of the Committee to consider it. Very decided complaints are made against this stringent method of arranging and putting through a measure involving such important interests to the tax payers. The total appropriations for the year foot up $699,760, an increase of about $105,000 over 1869. In the tax levy, the city tax has been reduced one mill, and the business tax one-half mill below that of last year.

The subject of "retrenchment and reform" came up, in two or three aspects, during the session, and a determination is manifested to reap substantial advantages for the taxpayers during the year. All expenditures will be closely watched, and to this end a resolution has been offered in Select requiring the several committees to report monthly the amounts disbursed by them, with the certificate of the chairman as to their correctness. This resolution, with others of a similar character now pending, will come up for action hereafter.

In the Common Council, a resolution was adopted for the employment of a competent hydraulic engineer, and the creation of a Water Commission, to consider the question of a proposed site for a new Water Works.

Several other matters of interest will be found in the report.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

Political reformers throughout the country are scrutinizing with a great deal of interest the proceedings of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, in the expectation that it will incorporate in the new Constitution of the State certain features of political progress which have been largely discussed of late years. Minority representation is a subject that has attracted much attention, but is hedged in with great difficulties. While few object to the principle, and admit its safety and justice, the difficulty seems to be to devise a plan easily understood by the mass of the voters. The cumulative principle, that of personal representation, and minority representation are all branches of the same general subject, and have their advocates wherever it is discussed. The great difficulty seems to be to make a start. From actual experience a system would soon be evolved which would satisfy the people of its practicability. Illinois is a good State to make a commencement, owing to its political complexion. The Southern half of the State is largely Democratic while the Northern part is even more decidedly Republican. Thus there are large minorities in either section without representation in the State Legislature. We regret, however, that there is not much prospect of the adoption of the minority representation principle by the Convention of that State. There are too many old prejudices to overcome, and in free America our education has been that majorities are as absolute as imperial rule in Russia. The judiciary is the great conservator of the rights of minorities. It is upon this power, as a people, we place our reliance. In a struggle between the justice of minority representation and the right to gerrymander—something entirely opposite—the latter will carry the day nine times out of ten, with the average politician.

But in Illinois—the reputation of Springfield being about as bad as that of Harrisburg—the demand for restrictions on the Legislature has extracted from the convention a number of safeguards hitherto unknown in the State. As there is a growing sentiment in Pennsylvania in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution, it is well to note the progress making in other States, in the direction of good government. Here is the twenty-third section of the article on legislation of the proposed new Constitution:

Every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each House, and, before the vote is taken on its final passage, and, after all amendments thereto shall be printed; and every bill having passed both Houses shall be signed by the Presiding officer of the respective Houses. And no law which may be passed by the General Assembly shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title thereof, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title. And no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the General Assembly shall take effect until the 1st day of July next after the passage thereof, unless in case of emergency, the General Assembly shall by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House otherwise direct, which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act.

This section seems to be well guarded against legislative "omnibussing," or the "snaking" through of bills of doubtful character. It is also proposed that all laws must receive the votes of a majority of the members elected, instead of a majority of those present, or of a quorum. This is the rule in Ohio, and works well. The section proposed in Illinois on the compensation of members would seem to be as well devised as is possible to check every manner of "stealings." This section we commend to the attention of the gentlemen at Harrisburg:

The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services during a term of two years the sum of $1,000 each, and ten cents per mile for each necessary mile's travel in going to and returning from the seat of Government, the distance to be computed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and $6 per session for each member for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses, and no more, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever.

We hardly think a Purdon Digest could be driven through this, or a fifty thousand dollar appropriation for postage.

On the subject of special legislation the Illinois Convention does not come up to the wishes of the reformers. It prohibits special legislation in nineteen cases carefully enumerated; such, for instance, as the following:

For providing for the support of common schools, for interest on money.

For providing for the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing the qualifications of voters.

For providing for the sale or mortgage of real estate, belonging to minors, or others, under disability.

For the protection of game.

For providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.

It is not from these sources that the evils of special legislation spring, but from jobbing acts relating to moneyed corporations—railroad, banking, collegiate, insurance, and so on. The Illinois Convention does not cover this; at least the section of the Constitution under consideration does not, but it is likely it will be amended to absolutely prohibit any special legislation that can be accomplished under general laws. In other words, that all laws shall be general, and none special.

This evil of special legislation is the primary cause of the demoralization which has been constantly going on at Harrisburg for twenty years or more. Governor GEARY is endeavoring to avert it by the free use of the veto power, but he might as well attempt the Partingtonian achievement of lading out the Atlantic Ocean. Only a constitutional provision of the most absolute and sweeping character will correct the evil. There must be a prohibition of the passage of any special acts in the organic law, that it will be impossible to evade. We believe this principle incorporated in the Constitution of the State, would afford relief from four-fifths of the abuses which render the law-making power of Pennsylvania a scoffing and by-word. In itself, this reform would repay the expenses of a Constitutional Convention.

One fact occurs to us at this time on the subject. In Ohio, no special law can be enacted by the Legislature. The Constitution prohibits it. An inspection of all the laws and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State in the five years ending with 1869, shows a total for the five years of *twelve hundred and nine pages*, or a yearly average of only *two hundred and forty* pages of laws. We have not at hand the volumes of Pennsylvania session laws for the same years, but in no one year will it be found to cover less space than the aggregate in Ohio for five years. In 1866, the laws of this State made a volume of *one thousand five hundred and fifty-five* pages, or *three hundred and fifty* pages more than the Ohio laws for five years. In 1867, '68–'69 the Pennsylvania laws, general and special, occupied about the same space as in 1866. The number of general laws passed in this State is about the same as in Ohio, and the difference is made up entirely in the flood of special laws that are ground out at Harrisburg. Check special legislation and the lobby will fall with it; a better class of men will seek legislative positions; the corruption of members will be unheard of, because the inducement will be withdrawn; expenses will be reduced, and needed matters of general legislation will secure that attention their merits demand.

THE proposition to give the District of Columbia a territorial form of government, with a delegate in Congress, is gaining strength in both branches of Congress, and though meeting with strong opposition from city officers, who desire to retain their present position, is likely to become a law during the present session of Congress. The bill introduced in the House provides for a Governor, Secretary, police judge, attorney and marshal of the district, to be appointed by the President; also, a Council, to consist of thirteen members and a House of Representatives of twenty-six. It resembles in its provisions the organic laws of the various territories.

THE London *Broad Arrow*, (high naval authority,) gravely moralizes over what it calls "the activity of the American navy-yards," which activity affords conclusive proof of the intentions of the Government, which are to make our navy yards rival those of England and France. All this our London contemporary deeply regrets "in the interest of peace." It adds: "We would gladly have seen the example set by America in her days of comparative weakness enlarged on a magnificent scale, and held up to the world's admiration, in the present and the coming time, when her strength is inconsiderable, and no one dreams, or is likely to dream, of disputing it."

In the trepidation manifested by the citizens is the best evidence we have seen yet of the strength of the capital removal idea. A test vote is likely soon to be reached in Congress, as the Committee on Public Buildings is about to report in favor of a new State Department. It is aptly remarked that, "then the Washington people will have their doubts if not their Capital removed."

THE attempt to organize a Vigilance Committee in Chicago was turned into a broad burlesque. The gentlemen who met at the Tremont House for the purpose were ridiculed into adjourning for one hundred and ninety-nine years.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A writer in the *Post*, of Friday, takes exception to my appeal to our manufacturers to adopt measures for the circulation of a large edition of Judge Kelley's able reply to the late Free Trade Report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the Hon. D. A. Wells.

A Free Trade pamphlet entitled, "Sayings of Distinguished Men," and distributed by the Free Trade League, is now before me. It takes for its text the following: "*In Holy Scripture* [Isaiah xxiii, 18] *merchandise or commerce is described as 'Holiness to the Lord,' its objects being that the people may 'eat sufficiently,' and have 'durable clothing.'*"

This to me had very much the appearance of "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

I put it, therefore, to Mr. Bebee, the writer in the *Post*, whether the law of self-preservation does not justify the friends of American industry in the use of the fair and honorable means I have suggested to counteract the insidious tendency of papers containing quotations from Beecher, Garrison, Whately, Channing, and a host of others of more or less note, apparently in the interest of free trade. But this is somewhat foreign to the purpose of the office of the *Free Trader*, Nos. 47 and 49 William street, New York, is not the only expedient of our desperate and determined opponents, as the following extract from a letter just received from an eminent member of Congress will show:

"The free traders, who are unquestionably deriving their capital from foreign manufacturers, have obtained pecuniary control of many leading papers in the West, which are heavily favored protection. I may name the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the Chicago *Tribune* and the St. Louis *Democrat*.

"They keep a corps of lecturers in the field in the West, and have printed for free distribution immense editions of a large series of such pamphlets as I inclose.

"Our immense timber, logwood, fustic and others which might be named. Americans are beginning to show themselves on the island, and they everywhere receive a most cordial reception from the natives. They regard the war by Democrats who had been life-long free traders, and who came to that party, not because they had changed their views on economical questions, but because they were not willing to see the nation destroyed.

"They are to-day no less Republicans than they would be if they were protectionists.

"We have many seats in Congress, and through the South and Northwest the number is very great. It is the duty of the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the East to educate the people of the West and South on this subject, and to bear in mind that if they do not resist the action of the free-traders they will have a revolution on the question of protection as certainly as the Forty-second or Forty-third Congress shall assemble.

"If we can hold a good protective tariff until the industries of the Northwest shall be somewhat more developed and diversified, and those of the South fairly organized, there will be little to dread; but in the meanwhile money expended by our manufacturers and miners in educating the people of these great industrial questions ought to be considered simply as additional rates of insurance upon property." C.

PERSONAL.

Madame Calacazy, the wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, attends the Roman Catholic Church. She is always accompanied to the door of her pew by an elegantly gotten-up lackey bearing her prayer book, and also her ermine cloak over his arm. Having seen her safely at her devotions, this lackey, a few Sundays ago, being then, perhaps, new to his duties, retired in short time to much larger quarters, still retaining the ermine cloak. The sexton coming up presently and seeing so stupendous a proprietorship being in the air, and not comprehending just such gross neglige should be permitted, and at once insisted on conducting this grandee into the pew. In vain was the declaration he lacky protested, the awe-struck sexton would have his way, and in spite of what he was shown into one of the pews belonging to one of the foreign ministers, and placed by the side of the minister. Judge then of Mme. de Calacazy's horror on seeing her servant, who might be missed in her own, so supplying so exalted a position! Judge, too, of her dismay at the insult thus offered another dignitary! Instantly she sought to remedy the mischief; she hastened to explain matters to the diplomat, and peremptorily ordered the poor bewildered lackey into the back ground. Her apologies being received, she returned to her devotions, let us hope with less distraction in her own mind than she had caused to those watching the little scene.

The Mount Vernon (Indiana) *Democrat* says: "A venerable coon made application to our accommodating County Clerk, one day this week, for that document which would enable him and an equally venerable coon to 'slide down life's plane' hand in hand. Tom makes the match partner the old fellow has had in his pilgrimage. The old lady, also, has had six or seven bunches."

Joseph E. Brown and General Terry are named as the coming Georgian Senators by an Atlanta paper.

General C. J. Davis, recently elected Governor of Texas, stated the other day, in reply to an inquiry, that he will not allow himself to be nominated for a Senatorship, and, even though elected, will not serve.

At the Woman's Suffrage Convention in Boston on Friday, in the ten minutes allotted to him, the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Brighton, argued that *Christ came into the world and died upon the cross to give women the ballot*; and he thought the whole spirit of Christianity favored the present movement.

Jessie Benton Fremont, as she appeared at dinner at the Arlington, Washington, the other day is described as a large, fat blonde, with a sharp, up-pointed nose, a good complexion, a bright eye, lighted up partly with humor and partly with intentional high spirits, and her carriage, health, "bounce," and ripe brown, nutty tints made a rather agreeable *tete-a-tete*. She probably weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds, while the little General has scarcely the heft of one hundred and twenty pounds. He is of outcombed grey whiskers and spilled gray hair, encompassing his little French face like farze, and two black, frightened eyes stare out like a rabbit's. Partly an exquisite's and partly an adventurer's is his face, yet with some aristocratic small bones and delicacy of features in it. He has a pronounced American face, somewhat too much self-possessed and self-conscious.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There is a rumor that the pastor of one of the churches in this city has been, within a few days, discovered to be in want of the necessaries of life. The story is, that he has not had a dollar to live on for a fortnight. The trouble was, the members of his congregation would not pay up, and he was too sensitive to dun them, or to ask for assistance."

Alexander H. Stephens is still an invalid, and still writing letters for publication instructing the nation exactly what it shall do to be saved.

A NATIONAL Congress on Prison Discipline is proposed in Cincinnati next autumn. The circular is signed by Presidents, Secretaries and other officers of associations devoted to prison reform, and by Superintendents, Wardens, Managers and other connected with various penitentiaries, reform schools, houses of refuge and prison commissions throughout the Union. We observe that the name of T. H. Nevin, of Pittsburgh, is on the list. It is recommended that the Committee of Arrangements and the Conference give consideration to the question of an International Congress on Penitentiary and Correctional Discipline. These propositions have grown out of a conviction, on the part of the signers, that they represent a vital interest of society and one of the gravest of social problems, and, on both these grounds, are worthy of the closest study and the freest discussion.

GOVERNOR ASHLEY, of Montana, explains his position in a letter to a Washington paper. He was removed from office on account of his anti-Republican speeches. In defending himself from the charges of forsaking Republican principles and changing front upon the negro question in order to suit the political bias in Montana, he says he has never believed in extending the ballot to all classes, but always favored giving the right of suffrage to those only who are well qualified to sustain a republican form of government, and this is not true of many negroes, Indians and Chinese.

DR. JACKSON'S AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated Lozenges are carefully prepared according to the recipe of Professor Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are a most convenient, agreeable, and, in most cases, an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various affections arising from the derangement of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give great relief in Difficulty of Breathing, and Tightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat and tendency to Cough, so characteristic to pulmonic diseases. A Lozenge allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it; and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

A. J. RANKIN,

44 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant s. tf

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Serenade to General Irwin, State Treasurer Elect.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, January 29, 1870.

About nine o'clock last evening a party of the friends of General W. W. Irwin, with the New Brighton Cornet Band, drove out to his residence, and gave him a surprise serenade. The General came out with his smiling countenance, and pressed the party to go in, and then we all smiled over a bounteous repast set out before us by the ladies of the household of our host. Toasts were drank in honor to the small band of incorrupted Republicans that stood firmly by the General to the victorious end. The evening was spent very happily with vocal and instrumental music, when the party separated at an early hour, feeling that everything was lovely, and hoping that the General may be elected State Treasurer every time.

I see by the last Beaver *Radical* that our friend Quay has not worked off his spleen yet. I think he should be privately confined in a room by one or two papers, but to take up almost the whole of his paper for three or four weeks gets to be a bore. In yesterday's paper I see he calls Gen. Irwin Mr. Brigadier General of the Beer Brigade. I suppose it was at the time he was Colonel of the *Tiger* Reserves. B.

About St. Domingo.

A New York capitalist has just returned from San Domingo, where he and other New Yorkers have established the National Bank, he being the Vice President. He was delighted with the island, and is very sanguine that annexation will take place, and that many decided benefits will result from the annexation. The population, he assures me, is very luxurious on the island. Among the products which are grown in abundance are native tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar-cane and cocoa. Enterprising capital, machinery and brains are all that are required to make these products a source of vast wealth both to the people and the Government which may obtain possession of the island. Mahogany, satinwood, lignum-vitæ, logwood, fustic and others which might be named. Americans are beginning to show themselves on the island, and they everywhere receive a most cordial reception from the natives. They regard the war by Democrats who had been life-long free traders, and who came to that party, not because they had changed their views on economical questions, but because they were not willing to see the nation destroyed.

"They are to-day no less Republicans than they would be if they were protectionists.

"We have many seats in Congress, and through the South and Northwest the number is very great. It is the duty of the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the East to educate the people of the West and South on this subject, and to bear in mind that if they do not resist the action of the free-traders they will have a revolution on the question of protection as certainly as the Forty-second or Forty-third Congress shall assemble.

"If we can hold a good protective tariff until the industries of the Northwest shall be somewhat more developed and diversified, and those of the South fairly organized, there will be little to dread; but in the meanwhile money expended by our manufacturers and miners in educating the people of these great industrial questions ought to be considered simply as additional rates of insurance upon property." C.

Progress in Japan.

When the Japanese Mikado finds himself riding on a rail,* at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, from Yeddo to Yoko-Yama his secular to his pontifical capital—it will look very like a changed world in Japan. That railroad is about to be begun, and, of course, when it is completed, it will have its running accompaniment of tall posts and telegraph wires. We get fuel for the engine the Government engineer has already gone to examine the coal mines on the borders of the Japanese Sea. American sea. Things are taking a European aspect everywhere, and the European spirit shows itself at Yokohama in the increase of murders and outrages and the necessity of having a Mayor and police force to keep order in the city. Of course, the next improvement will be a corporation "ring," and this will go in for the large job of making the new drainage now talked of in that growing seaport of Japan.

KRUPP'S celebrated cast steel foundry in Essen occupied in 1868 about 6,900 workmen and produced 125 millions pounds' weight of cast steel. The establishment possessed in the same year 418 various kinds of smelting furnaces, 239 puddling and other furnaces, 165 coke ovens, 222 turning benches, 113 planing machines, 92 boring machines, 211 steam machines, 8,213 aggregate horse power, and 51 steam hammers, with a total weight of 2,978 centners. In addition to artillery, the works produce axles, wheels, and springs for railway carriages, besides rails, various parts of machines, rollers, and a great number of other objects required in war or industry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORANGES AND LEMONS

500 boxes prime Messina Oranges.

100 boxes prime Messina Lemons.

PECANS.

50 bbls. prime Texas Pecans.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

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126, 128 AND 130 WOOD STREET.

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SEWING MACHINE CO'S

AGENCY FOR

Lawrence, Butler, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Mercer, Beaver, Armstrong, Greene, Fayette, Counties, PENNSYLVANIA,

AND

Jefferson, Belmont, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Harrison, Guernsey, Noble, Washington, Athens, Meigs Counties, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. MILLINGAR, Agent,

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Morgan & Co.,

SHIPPERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE

COKE,

From their Works at Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.

OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.

We have largely increased our capacity during the past year, and continue to ship to ALL POINTS

BY RAILROAD,

As well as to deliver Coke

IN THE CITY.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR

WORKS.

Ballou & Adams,

167, 168, 169 and 170

SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE

ERECTS

IRON ROOF FRAMES

COVERED WITH

Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue

Improvement!

THE PERFECT COMBUSTION

FIRE GRATE.

This Improvement consists of an Open Back of Grate Bars, which can be attached to any Old or New Grate Basket. IT IS FREE FROM DUST! It can be seen in use at the Monongahela House and St. Charles Hotel.

REFERENCES:

J. McD. Cressan, Benj. Singerly, J. & H. Phillips, J. McC. Creighton, Harry Shirls, Wm. Boyd & Sons, A. & S. Wilson, Geo. Allen.

COSTS ONLY $2 00.

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Domestic Cotton Goods.

A NEW STOCK OF

MUSLINS, TICKINGS,

CALICOES, &c.,

Of the Best Quality, for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills

SHEETING MUSLINS

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached

Utica and Pequot Sheetings.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN

Barnsley Damask Table Linens,

SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS

AND

Sheeting Linens,

IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

A Very Superior Quality of

BLACK ALPACA,

32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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GREAT FINAL

Closing Sale

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AT

BARKER'S,

59 Market Street.

Every Article has been Reduced in Price, and must be Sold in Thirty Days.

Sale Exclusively for Cash.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Druggets,

Drugget Squares,

Oil Cloths,

Matting,

Window Shades.

SLEIGH ROBES, &c

Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Woolen Druggets

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

BORDERED SQUARES,

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.

Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton.

At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

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REMOVAL.

Lippincott & Bakewell,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,

To their Factory, Dinwiddie Street,

Near Fifth Avenue, Eleventh Ward.

Take Oakland Cars, corner of Market and Fourth avenue.

REMOVED.

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HOMEOPATHIST,

Office and Residence, No. 316 PENN STREET. Office hours from 8 to 9½ A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Also, at the Second street Hospital and Dispensary from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,

Red Lead,

Litharge,

Potters' Lead,

Putty,

Vermilion.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts,

" Linseed Oil, ... 9 "

100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis. DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIXTY GROSS

GOOD BLACK

Lead Pencils,

AT $1 60.

The trade will find the above to be excellent in quality and astonishingly cheap. It is a job for art; we shall have no more of them. Quite as good as many or most of the 10 cent retail Pencils. They are black POLISHED, and the lead makes a very black mark. While the wood cuts easily. They are made of CEDAR. Put up in one gross boxes. ORDER AT ONCE, as we have but a small lot. No quantity less than one gross sold.

J. L. Read & Son,

No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Educational Monthly

THE

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An Educational Monthly, devoted to the interests of the Public Schools.

Contents, January Number.

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3. District Superintendents.
4. County and Borough Superintendents.
5. Offices for County Superintendents.
6. Permanent Certificates Granted.
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19. Monthly Report of City Superintendent.
20. Current Educational Events.
21. Our Boys.
22. Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.
23. Institutes, Normals, Associations, County: Fayette County; Mercer County; Armstrong County.

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Cheapest Grocery and Tea House

IN THE TWO CITIES.

STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS:

Good Black Tea	$ 75
Fine Black Tea	90
Extra Fine Tea	1 00
Very Choice Tea	1 10
Good Young Hyson	1 00
Fine Young Hyson	1 10
Extra Fine	1 25
Best Imported	1 50
Good Uncolored Japan	1 00
Extra Fine	1 25
Best in the city	1 75
Good Imperial	1 20
Choice Imperial	1 50
Very Best Warranted	1 80
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Very Choice	1 80
English Breakfast Good	1 00
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Best Imported	1 40

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ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN D. M'DERMOTT.

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Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

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268 Liberty Street,

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Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited. 4p

DRUGGISTS.

JUST RECEIVED

Pure Iodorous Glycerine,
Concentrated Glycerine,
Acetic Acid,
Spirits Nitre,
Bromide of Potash,
Chloroform,
Nitrate of Silver,
Sulphate of Cinchonia,
Sub Nitrate Bismuth,
Calcined Magnesia,
Davidson's Syringes,
Richardson's Syringes,
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cents.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 31st, 1870.

It is remarked by Washington correspondents, that the opinion is, that Sherman's financial bill will pass the Senate with Morton's amendment authorizing an increase in the banking capital of sixty millions. It is thought that this increase in the currency will greatly promote the enlargement of trade throughout the country. This is one of the commonest errors. Trade is but the exchange of commodities al-ready existing in accordance with the wants of different sections of the country. An increase of currency does not nor will not increase those commodities, or the importance of exchanging, but all that—use of currency will produce *over trading* by stimulating *frequent exchanges of the same articles*, which is simply speculation, and, instead of being an advantage to the country, is a positive injury. The only object of trade should be to convey the commodity from the producer to the consumer, any other exchanges than this are to the injury of the vast body of consumers, and does not add a farthing to the wealth of the country. The measure or the value of the whole products of the country is the amount of currency; if this is in excess it will be high, if it is not, it will be low—four-fold we would be no better off; the products of the country would be the same, and increased in price, and exchanges multiplied sufficiently to absorb any increase however great. Currency is not money. It only represents money to the amount that it will purchase of the money of the world, gold and silver. Therefore no amount of paper currency that Congress may authorize will add one dollar to the amount of money in the country.

—The local money market continues to manifest all the easy features which characterized it during the past week. The demand is comparatively light and there are no apprehensions of a return of any of the stringency of sixty days. The banks are letting out liberally, and outside lenders are seeking employment for their idle balances on short months' paper, mortgages or good collaterals.

—Governments were dull and dropped off ⅛ to ¼. It is stated that the programme of Mr. Boutwell for February will be a purchase of $1,500,000 bonds and a sale of $2,000,000 of gold.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their agents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	112½	113	113
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '68	111½	111½	111½
Gold	112½	112½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 29.	Jan. 31.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	112½	112½	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113½	113½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113½	113½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110½	110½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113½	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111½	111½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	111½	111½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	111½	111½	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109½	109½	
U. S. Currency	111½	111½	

—The New York stock market was much the same to-day as on Saturday, except Rock Island, which rose at one time to 113½. The *Herald*, of Sunday, describing Saturday's market, says: The firmest on the list were the Vanderbilt securities, which maintained themselves until near the close, when they yielded a fraction, and Reading, which was steady all day. Lake Shore was also stubborn in its resistance to the decline, but fell about a half per cent. Northwest was barely steady and St. Paul weak, particularly for the preferred stock, the appreciation existing at the close of business from the treasurer would encounter some difficulty in obtaining the means to pay the lately declared dividends. Although it was the ex-dividend day for Erie on the transfer books, the stock was not quoted ex-dividend after 9 o'clock, as is usually the case. This was active on the announcement by cable that the London stockholders had completed the "stamping" process, equivalent to registration in our Stock Exchange, by which they intend to prevent the sale of additional issues in the English market. The price ran up to 25, but reacted eventually to 24¾. New Jersey Central was weak and declined to 96½, but rallied to 96¾ later in the day. Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central were active, the former on the report of the coming pay, which the street does not know how to interpret, and hence bought the stock as it went up and sold it again as it went down. There was considerable activity likewise in the miscellaneous shares, except Pacific Mail, which was steady. Western Union declined to 35 on the reported action of Congress in favor of a postal telegraph system.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10	11	12	1	2	3	Close
January 31, 1870.							
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central							
Michigan Southern	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Illinois Central							
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwestern	71½	71½	72	72	72	72	
Do. preferred	88½	89	89	89	89	89	89
Rock Island	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
St. Paul	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Do. preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Toledo and Wabash	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Do. preferred	70	72	72	72	72	72	
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Alton	105	104	104	104	104	104	104
Ohio and Miss	28	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Western Union	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	39½	40	40	40	40	40	40
Adams Express	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
American M. U. Ex	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
U. S. Express	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Merch. U. Ex							

—The *Financial Chronicle*, we are glad to note, takes a conservative view of the mode of extinguishing of the national debt, and does not favor any theory which proposes that we impoverish ourselves with a view of paying the debt in a dozen years, a prodigious financial feat which Treasurer Spinner says can be accomplished. It is sensibly urged that the pressure of taxation will be less every year, because our strength to bear it is increasing so rapidly that what would be a stupendous burden to us now will be a comparatively easy task in a few years time. The argument is put in such quarters that if we do not pay our debt now we shall never pay it, is based on a very shallow foundation, and receives no countenance in American history. The idea of a permanent debt is not an American idea. We have twice paid off our national debt. What we have to do is to comprehend thoroughly that the waste and exhaustion of the war, that we may garner up our strength, act worthily of our old reputation, and liquidate our war debt to the last dollar.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, January 31, 1870. }

Our general markets were quiet to-day, as is the usual case on Monday. Prices have not undergone any change worthy of note, and quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a moderate demand for good apples at previous prices. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 00 and extra assorted at $3 25@3 50.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied, and while not a large demand, prices are easier this week at 24@28c for good to choice. Some fancy brands sell a shade higher. Common grades dull and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at the prices ranging from $1 75@2 00 ₱ bu as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 20@21c. Bacon is considered at 13@14c for clear rib sides, 12½@13c for clear sides, 12@12½c for breakfast bacon, and 11c for shoulders. Lard in kegs and tierces is in good demand and dull, at 9 and 10c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Prime at $2 50@2 60.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported of prime ranging at $ to $ ₱ ton.

CHEESE—Market quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 13@13½c; Factory 12½@13c and New York Goshen at 13½@14c.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet. We quote prime to choice apples at [illegible]; peaches at [illegible] for quarters; 11@12c for halves; 15@16c for pared. Blackberries in bbls and pitted cherries 30c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Market firm in price, ranging from 15c ₱ lb for sperm, to 9@10c for adamantine.

COAL OIL—We quote Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 32½@33c ₱ gallon.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 50; No. 2 at 90@95c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 70 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—continues scarce with a fair demand at 16@18c ₱ lb for dressed turkeys, and 14@15c ₱ lb for chickens. Dressed ducks 13@15c ₱ lb. Live chickens by the coop 6 ₱ pair.

SEEDS—Clover seed sells at $7 25@7 75 ₱ 64 lbs, and in a retail way at $8 50. Market quiet and light inquiry. Timothy seed firm at $ @ ₱ bushel. Flax seed may be quoted at $1 90@2 15 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is dull with not many coming in. Choice peachblows sell in small lots from store at 75c ₱ bushel in sacks, and 90c in bulk at the depot.

HONEY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet with a moderate local demand at previous prices. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 00@5 50, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Common grades are not in demand, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $5 00@5 25 per cwt. We quote meal to choice corn meal at 90c@$1 ₱ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, there being but little offering on the mills. We quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. Jarred corn from first hands nominally 75@76c ₱ bushel. Ryc quiet, new dull and nominally quoted at 80@90c ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request for prompt delivery, but offered more freely, and fall at 51 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 09, common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST LIBERTY, }
MONDAY EVENING, January 31, 1870. }

CATTLE—The run of cattle on Monday and Tuesday of last week was middling light, and prices were a little brisk, but since that time there has been a heavy run of cattle, but mostly common, which made it worse for the sellers, as the demand now is mostly for good shipping cattle for New York and Philadelphia. A good many of the cattle the past week came from St. Louis, and the cattle that comes from there are mostly of a tough quality and mix with the Texas and Cherokee cattle. The cattle, however, that have been offered were picked out, through sales and shipments East in first hands. We quote prices as follows:

Good to extra 1,250 to 1,500 ℔ steers at 5¾@6c
Good to choice 1,100 to 1,250 ℔ steers at 5@5¼c
Fair to decent mixed lots of 900 to 1,000 ℔ steers at 4¼@4¾c
Inferior to ordinary 750 to 900 ℔ steers at 3½@4c
Bulls, cows and stags of 900 to 1,200 at 1@3c
Stock steers scarce; of 800 to 900 at 4@4½c

HOGS—The receipts continue liberal, with a moderate demand, and sales of fresh packed at 5@5½c ₱ ℔.

HAY—We quote loose hay from country wagons at $28 00@29 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales 10c at retail way in the Diamond market at $10 75@11 75 ₱ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

POULTRY—Sales at [illegible]

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 65@2 90 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 50; No. 2 at 90@95c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 70 ₱ barrel.

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WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 09, common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, February 1, 1870. }

The market yesterday was at a stand still, nothing doing whatever, any quotations difficult to arrive at. Several dealers are in Philadelphia. Crude oil was firm, with no sellers of spot at 18½c, which figure is reported as bid, S. O. to July is quoted at 19@19½c; no sales, offered all across firm, but there is nothing doing in the way of sales for spot. 30½c is bid; S. O. Feoruary 30½c, and for February and March 30½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 31—Closing on 29th—Petroleum—Crude bulk unsettled and nominal at 18½c. Refined less active; prices easier and difficult to quote; sales 500 bbls standard white at 35c; rumored 4,000 bbls in bulk for early delivery at 26½c. Naphta is quiet and firm at 18c. Philadelphia delivery—market dull at 30½c for refined standard white.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 11 A. M.—Market steady; nothing doing. Prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 30½@30½c. Crude 18c.

SHAMBURG, PA., January 31, 10:45 A. M.—Fair demand; prices unchanged; at 21at the wells.

TITUSVILLE, January 31,—Market quiet; prices have advanced slightly; offering $4 30; asking $4 35@4 40.

CORRY—Dull and quiet; lower; sales of No 2 at 30@30½c, closing at 30½@30¾c; new beginning closing at 31@31½c; this afternoon No 2 nominal at 30½c.

OIL CITY, January 31—Market dull and quiet at 31@31½c; this afternoon No 2 nominal at 30½c.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 31, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and weak; No 1 inactive and nominal; No 2 opened at 98c, sold at 97½c, and this afternoon No 2 dull at 96@96½c cash and seller February; $1 00@$1 01 seller March.

CORN—Dull and lower; sales of No 2 at 39@39½c, closing at 39½@39¾c; new beginning closing at 38@38½c; this afternoon No 2 nominal at 39½c.

OATS—Dull and lower; sales of No 2 at 29½c, closing unchanged.

RYE—Dull; closing at 66@67c for No 2.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady at 74@75c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1 08@$1 09 for common to choice Chicago distillery finished goods; $1 10@$1 11 for choice Cincinnati bonded finished goods; $1 08@$1 12½ cash; $1 09@$1 13½ seller February; $1 10@$1 14½ seller March; $1 11@$1 15½ seller April. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $1 08 cash; $1 09 seller February; $1 10 seller March; $1 11 seller April. Receipts of 1,000 bbls; shipments 1,000 bbls.

CLEVELAND MARKET.

CLEVELAND, January 31.—Flour market quiet and unchanged; selling Wheat dull and lower; sales of 5,000 bush at $1 06@1 06 ₱ bush. Rye dull and nominal at 80c. Corn dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush at 40c. Oats dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush at 30c. Barley dull and nominal at 70@75c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal at $17 00. Lard dull at 10½c. Whisky dull at $1 09@1 11. No 2 do $1 04. Corn—no sales, nominal. Oats—no sales, nominal. Rye—light local demand; small lots at a range of nominal. Barley—held at $1 80@1 90 for choice; $1 60@1 70 for fair to prime; $1 40@1 50 for good to choice.

TOLEDO MARKET.

TOLEDO, January 31—Flour dull and declining; sales 200 bbls at 25c for middling spring extra; 7,000 bush at $1 06@1 07 for amber Michigan; 2,000 bush at $1 09 for white wheat; 2,000 bush at $1 08 for amber Michigan seller February; 5,000 bush at $1 09 for white wheat seller February; 5,000 bush at $1 10 for white wheat seller March; 5,000 bush at $1 11 for white wheat seller April; 2,000 bush at $1 07 for good to choice do; 2,000 bush at $1 06 for fair to good do; 2,000 bush at $1 05 for Michigan white; 2,000 bush at $1 04 for Ohio white; 2,000 bush at $1 03 for Ohio amber; 2,000 bush at $1 02 for Ohio white; 2,000 bush at $1 01 for Ohio amber; 2,000 bush at $1 00 for Ohio white; 2,000 bush at $1 00

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH meets this afternoon, and on their daily during the day at the city watchhouse, for the annexed report of arrests for drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy during the year. Considerable time and labor were required to make up the statistics, which we are sure will prove interesting to those who take into account the evil effects produced in a community by licensed and unlicensed drinking houses.

The subjoined table includes only the commitments arrested and confined in the Central Station House, from February 1st, 1869, to February 1st, 1870 (one year.) This list does not include arrests that were made on informations and warrants, but only those made "on view," and does not include any of the cases that were arrested and confined in any of the local station houses. Of the number classified under the head of disorderly conduct (males and females,) nineteen-twentieths were more or less under the influence of liquor at the time of their arrest and imprisonment. Following is the table:

Month.	Drunkenness.		Disorderly Conduct.		Vagrancy.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
February	213	16	195	40	69	11	524
March	304	17	212	35	28	15	571
April	307	17	213	30	28	15	610
May	290	24	232	50	18	13	626
June	244	19	232	50	18	13	626
July	224	17	198	17	11	10	477
August	205	11	210	17	11	10	464
September	216	11	228	21	17	24	525
October	227	11	228	21	17	24	525
November	207	17	211	20	15	17	507
December	226	17	211	20	15	17	507
January	230	23	192	30	21	7	503
Totals	3,044	250	2,139	373	234	158	6,558

In addition to the above, there were thirty male and seven female insane persons confined in the lock-up during the year.

THE SNYDER-VERNER CASE.

Hearing Yesterday Afternoon—Testimony of J. Charles Bicken—The Case Fully Developed.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, another hearing was had before Mayor Brush in the mock marriage case of Anthony Snyder and Rachel Ann Verner. In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we gave full particulars of the trial on Friday afternoon, at which time Mr. Bicken appeared and testified, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Bicken, the hearing was postponed until yesterday afternoon. John Coyle appeared for the prosecution, and D. D. Bruce for the defense.

J. Charles Dickens was now called and testified in substance as follows: He thought he had seen the defendant, Snyder, on Friday, 28th inst., before; believed he recognized them; first saw them at the Central House, on Penn street, on the way to dinner, and when opposite the door of Dr. H.'s residence, Dr. H. invited him in to be introduced to a lady friend; Dr. H. (Mr. Dicken) some money; believed the money was in reference to a paper which he (Dr. H.) wrote for him, at his request. Up to this time he had not seen either of the defendants. The Doctor said: "Come up, and I'll show you that paper." He (the Doctor) had the paper, and given it to him that day, some time before. Went up stairs; the Doctor showed him into the matrimonial room. The Doctor then stepped out, and came in again with the parties, the girl and boy, saying the mother of the girl had gone to church. He (witness) did not know the parties by name, but only as the "boy and girl;" the boy was dressed in a dark suit of clothes; the girl had on a dress of some dark material, with a shawl over her head; (the witness's precise words,) the Doctor said, "Now live up to this contract;" the boy replied, "I will;" the priest and get married." "At the door," said Mr. Dicken, "the girl said to the boy, 'Now don't say from whom he got it, or what it was for.'"

After the witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Coyle, Mr. Bruce addressed the Mayor briefly, stating that the law recognized as married persons those who lived together under the impression that they were married, or the marriage ceremony by those legally authorized, and in the present case, on the evidence in the opinion of counsel, the fact of the marriage was proved by the testimony of Dr. Hall, on Grant, about noon of the day. Dr. Hall, on Grant, about noon of the day. Dr. Hall, on Grant, about noon of the day.